Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

EPHEMERIS FOR GREENWICH MEAN MIDNIGHT.

1912	True α	True δ
Dec. 10.5	$16^h 43^m 25^s$	$+51° 24'.0$
12.5	46 33	52 54.8
14.5	49 52	54 27.0
16.5	53 23	56 0.6
18.5	16 57 07	57 35.5
20.5	17 01 08	59 11.7
22.5	05 26	60 49.0
Dec. 24.5	17 10 06	+62 27.4
Dec. 26.5	$17^h 15^m 09^s$	$+64° 06'.5$
28.5	20 42	65 46.2
Dec. 30.5	26 50	67 26.4
1913		
Jan. 1.5	33 40	69 06.8
3.5	41 22	70 46.8
5.5	17 50 11	72 26.4
Jan. 7.5	18 00 24	+74 04.9

The comet continues its journey northward until January 25th, when it makes its nearest approach to the North Pole. It will then be within 5° 35′ of the pole. After this date it will move southward.

After the first week in January it will probably be out of the reach of small telescopes. R. T. CRAWFORD.

BERKELEY ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT,
November 18, 1912.

NOTE ON COMET *c* 1912 (BORRELLY).

Comet *c* 1912 was discovered November 2 by BORRELLY, of Marseille, in right ascension $17^h 47^m$ and declination 38° 57′ north.

From observations of the 3d, 4th and 5th of November, we derived the orbit, which was published, with an ephemeris, in Lick Observatory Bulletin 221.

At the time of discovery the comet was about 87½ million miles from the Earth and was receding from both the Earth and the Sun. It made its closest approach to the Sun (102 million miles) on the 20th of October. The comet's motion is retrograde.

When discovered the comet was visible in an opera-glass, but since then its brightness has been rapidly diminishing. It is moving southeast through *Sagitta* and *Aquilæ*, and on November 26th will pass near α *Aquilæ*.

The following are approximate elements of the orbit:—

$$T = 1912 \text{ Oct. } 20.527 \text{ G. M. T.}$$
$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \omega = \ \ 98^\circ\ 52' \\ \Omega = 143\ \ 18 \\ i = 124\ \ 52 \end{array}\right\} 1912.0$$
$$q = 1.105$$

S. B. NICHOLSON,
O. LANZENDORF.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
BERKELEY ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT,
November 18, 1912.

COMET *b* 1912 (SCHAUMASSE-TUTTLE).

A cablegram from Kiel, received at the Harvard College Observatory on October 20th, announced the discovery of a comet by SCHAUMASSE at Nice on October 18th. The comet was situated about 10° south and a little west of *Regulus,* in the constellation *Sextans.* It was visible in a small telescope.

On October 21st the comet was independently discovered by BROOKS at Geneva, New York.

Interest in the new comet was aroused by the announcement by FAYET and SCHAUMASSE that the elements are nearly identical with those of Tuttle's Comet.

Tuttle's Comet was expected to reach perihelion in January, 1913. It was discovered by HORACE TUTTLE at Harvard College Observatory on January 4, 1858, and was found to be identical with Mechain's Comet, 1790 II. Its period is fourteen years, and it has been observed in 1871, 1885, 1899. A search ephemeris for the present return is given by KAPLAN NILSO MILICEVIC in *Astronomische Nachrichten* 4602.

The comet has passed rapidly south and is now in the constellation *Hydra.* It is receding from the Earth and the Sun.

Our own investigations, under the direction of Professor LEUSCHNER, are given below. The results have also been published in Lick Observatory Bulletin 220.

We used as the basis of a preliminary orbit three observations taken by AITKEN at the Lick Observatory on October 21st, 22d, and 23d, respectively. There was also available the announcement by FAYET and SCHAUMASSE regarding the probable identity with Tuttle's Comet. Making a direct solution, without assumption regarding the eccentricity and without